श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा : नहीं, यह हलकी बात नहीं है । . . .

श्री अशोक गहलोत : जो मैडम ने कहा है कि पूरे देश में परंपरागत गहनों में भी जाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है। तो एक अच्छी बात है, उसको हम लोग हर तरह से प्रोत्साहन देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । इसमें अगर आपके कोई सुझाव हों तो आप हमें लिखकर भेज सकती है, हम उसके ऊपर पूरा गौर करेंगे ।

उपसभापति : रफीक आलम जी ।

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा : माननीया, मैंने दूसरा प्रश्न पूछा था कि आपने केवल 13 व्यक्तियों को, मास्टर क्राफ्टमैन को वहां इनडिजनस इसको, असिस्टेन्स दे रहे हैं 500/- रुपये प्रतिमाह, तो क्या 13 व्यक्तियों को ही आपने आइडेंटिफाई किया है या और अधिक लोगों की आवश्यकता है ? क्या दूसरे किस-किस वाला में उनको आइडेंटिफाई करके आपने मदद की ? और कितने लोगों की आवश्यकता है ? . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री अशोक गहलोत : मैडम, मैंने यह कहा था कि जो अवार्ड नेशनल अवार्डी ही होते हैं या जिसको मेरिट सर्टिफिकेट मिलता है उसके अंतर्गत जो भी इस प्रकार के क्राइटेरिया में आते हैं, उन सभी को इसमें, जिन्होंने भी एप्लाई किया है, उस क्राइटेरिया को पूरा करेंगे, साठ साल से ज्यादा उम्र के हों, उनको, हम सब को देते हैं । ऐसा नहीं है कि किसी के साथ भेदभाव करने वाली बात हो ।

श्री रफीक आलम : मैडम, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आप जूट प्रोडक्ट के बारे में क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ? जैसे पूर्णिया में वहां जूट प्रोडक्ट जो है वह काफी है, उसके एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ? . . . (**व्यवधान**)

شری رفیق عالم : میڈم میں منتری مہودے سے یہ جاننا چاہوں گا کہ آپ جوٹ پروڈکٹ کے بارے میں کیا قدم اٹھا رہے ہیں۔ جیسے پورنیہ میں وہاں جوٹ پروڈکٹ جو ہے وہ کافی ہے اس کے ایکسپورٹ کے بارے میں آپ کیا کاروائی کر رہے ہیں . . . مداخلت . . .

उपसभापति : जूट प्रोडक्ट से ?

श्री रफीक आलम : वह हैंडिक्राफ्ट में आता है, पूर्णिया डिस्ट्रिक्ट में काफी पैमाने पर हो रहा है । उसके एक्सपोर्ट के लिए आप क्या-क्या कर रहे हैं ?

شری رفیق عالم : وہ ہینڈی کرافٹ میں آتا ہے۔ پورنیہ ڈسٹرکٹ میں کافی پیمانے پر ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کے ایکسپورٹ کے لئے آپ کیا کر رہے ہیں۔

श्री अशोक गहलोत : असल में, मैडम, यह तो हैंडीक्राफ्ट का सावल है जूट के प्रोडक्ट के जो हैंकयान बनते हैं उसमें पूरी छूट दे रखी है एक्साइज ड्यूटी के लिए । जो हैंकयान बनेगा जूट में उसमें जो आइटम बनेंगे उसको पूरा प्रोत्साहन मिलता है । जूट के लिए आप अलग से सवाल कर सकते हैं, अगर कोई जूट की बात है तो ।

कृषि उत्पादन की औसत दर

*524. **श्री वीरेन जे. शाह :**
डा० जितेन्द्र कुमार जैन :

क्या योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छठी

*[ ] Transliteration in Arabic script.

—सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री वीरेन जे० शाह द्वारा पूछा गया ।

और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र में वार्षिक उत्पादन की औसत दर 2.9 प्रतिशत थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह कभी सच है कि इन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान उत्पादन की औसत दर का लक्ष्य उपयुक्त दर से काफी अधिक रखा गया था, यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया था; और

(घ) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए कृषि उत्पादन की वार्षिक औसत दर का क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है और इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र में सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक पूंजी निवेश करने का निर्णय लिया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In the Sixth Plan and Seventh Plan, the targets for annual rate of growth in Agriculture Sector were indicated as 3.8 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively. The achievements during these two Five Year Plan periods were reported as 5.7 per cent and 3.6 per cent on annual average basis respectively.

The Eighth Plan document proposes the target growth for Agriculture Sector as 3.1 per cent per annum. The share of total investment in the Agriculture and allied Sectors during the Eighth Plan is proposed at 18.6 per cent of the total investment, whereas, it was 11.2 per cent during the Seventh Plan.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Madam, the statement indicates that the target fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan for the agricultural sector is lower than what was achieved during the Sixth Plan period and the Seventh Plan period, that is, the target is lower than the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods. May I kr whether it is assessed by the Plann Commission that by 2000 AD the requ ment of foodgrains in India would up to 240 million tonnes? By fix this target for the Eighth Five Year P and the subsequent years, are we lik to reach this target of 240 million t nes? If not, would the deficit lead import of foodgrains or are there ot plans made for that?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, the p jected target in the Eighth Five Y Plan is less than the Seventh Five Y Plan because of the fact that the b year of 1979 and 1980 was not a norn year. A major part of the country w affected by drought at that time. The fore, the production was lower th the anticipated or the projected prodi tion. That is the reason why ev during the normal years of the Seven Five Year Plan the production w lower than the previous one. Had y selected 1978-79 as the base year, tl production would have been 2.9 p cent and not 5.7 per cent. That is tl reason and the Planning Commission hi been assessing the production on tl basis of the previous year at the com mencement of the next Five Year Plai So, this is the reason for the low prc duction in the Sixth and Seventh Plan and in the Eighth Plan also—you ma further ask—we have anticipated lov production as compared to the Sevent Five Year Plan. This is the reasor I have already explained it. The anti cipated population growth is around on crore by the turn of the century. Or the basis of whatever agricultural study we have done so far and of the futur programme which we have prepared un der the Eighth Five Year Plan, we are likely to achieve 210 million tonnes of production which will be adequate for the growing population. But I agree with the hon. Member, I don't know from where he has got this figure of 240 million tonnes. I am not aware of that. If the Member furnishes the information, I may correct myself.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: The Planning Commission must have its own data, projected data, of foodgrains requirement

for 2000 A.D. Is it not 240 million tonnes? If not, what is it? How do we propose to reach that target? My information is 240 million tonnes, but you may correct me.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I will find it out. I will check up the figure. But as far as the information supplied to me is concerned, it is 210 million tonnes by the turn of the century and it will be adequate for the growing population. We have to take adequate steps to step up the production of foodgrains so that we can keep pace with the population growth.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Is it not a fact that there are three or four States in the country which produce nearly 70 per cent of the foodgrains--Punjab, Haryana and some parts of Western Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh--and the rest of the country's production, particularly in Southern States, Orissa, Bihar and others, comes only to 30 per cent of the foodgrains produuction? Are there any specific steps planned by the Government to increase the productivity of the soil of those States which are producing very low foodgrains? And, if so, what are those steps by which we can raise the foodgrains production in the rest of the States so that we need not depend only on these three or four States?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, I agree with the hon. Member that at present there are a few States like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and a few pockets of Andhra Pradesh and a few pockets of Tamil Nadu which produce a marketable surplus. The Green Revolution was by and large confined to the North and North-Western areas of this country. In order to cope with the increased demand for foodgrains we have to ensure that the Eastern parts of the country and the North-Eastern parts where there is a sustantial rainfall and the soil is also quite fertile, produce more. In the Eighth Five Year Plan there are programmes under which more production will be ensured in these parts. So, wtih the implementation of these programmes I think, we will come up to the expectation.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jain.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: In that case, it should not be 1 per cent target. If you are making improvements in these States, the targets must go up...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not having that kind of a Question Hour session.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Madam, it has been projected that by the turn of the century the population of our country will turn one billion. If you see the consumption needs of one billion population, there has to be a corresponding increase in our agricultural production. The target fixed by the Government is 3.1 per cent. It is grossly inadequate. It has been calculated by experts that if we have to match the needs of one billion population, our agricultural target should be 4.5 per cent. Madam, my concern is the investment in agricultural sector is declining because the Government policies are giving more emphasis on industrial and urban-based economy. I have some figures with me.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: My question is, what are the major steps Government is taking to halt the decline in investment in agricultural sector so that by the turn of the century, in another eight years, this country is not facing a starvation problem?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, I don't agree with the hon. Member that investment in the agricultural sector has been declining. (*Interruptions*).

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: I have got figures also. Please allow me to quote these figures.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Let me complete. If you are not satisfied, I will try to satisfy you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jain, you can supply the data to him. You can supply a copy to me also.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, from the first Five Yaer Plan to the Eighth Five Year Plan agriculture has been given priority of number one. For instance, investment in the agricultural sector in the Eighth Five Year Plan is 18.6 per cent compared to 11.2 per cent in the Seventh Five Year Plan. So, there has been increase in investment in agricultural sector. This is of the total investment of the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Madam, capital formation has been declining. I request the hon. Minister to talk of gross capital formation in agricultural sector which is the key parameter. The value of the rupee has been declining. Unless you talk of gross capital formation...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is talking about the purchasing power of the rupee.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, he has to give a separate notice for that.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jain, you give a separate notice.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, his question pertains to investment in the agricultural sector.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What he is saying is this. Your investment which is coming in terms of money, if purchasing power of money has gone down the amount of money which you give has got less productivity than when the value was more.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Is the assumption of the querist correct that in real terms it is declining?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what he is saying.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Please talk of gross capital formation. I have got figures with me.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, the economic growth is envisaged to be 5.5 per cent in the Eighth Five Year Plan. So, that is the economic growth in the country and naturally with that the purchasing power will also increase. (*Interruptions*). I agree that population is increasing. But we are keeping pace with the increased population. We have taken steps to ensure that our production in the agricultural sector matches with the population growth. At the same time we have to fight with the population growth problem. The Government of India have taken adequate steps to check the population growth. For that the entire House and all sections have to cooperate with the Government.

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा : महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि पिछले संसद सत्र में और इस संसद शुरू होने के पूर्व संध्या पर देश को बताया गया था कि कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई सेक्विन पोइंट स्ट्रेटेजी प्लान बनाया जा रहा है। तो वह क्या प्लान है और नेशनल एग्रीकल्चर पोलिसी कब तक संसद के पटल पर आएगी ?

श्री सुख राम : मैडम्, यदि यह कृषि मंत्री से प्रश्न करेंगी तो वह इस बारे में बता सकेंगे।

श्री सोम पाल : उपसभापति महोदया, कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित आंकड़ों के अनुसार सन 1900 में प्रति व्यक्ति अन्न की उपलब्धि 200 ग्राम थी। सातवीं योजना में भी वह 200 ग्राम बनी हुई है। इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि रियल टर्म्स में कृषि में निवेश घटा है। यह आपके मंत्रालय की फिगर्स है...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

आप मंत्री जी को लिखकर भेज दीजिएगा ताकि उन को मालूम हो जाए कि आप क्या पूछने जा रहे हैं।